For the Enquire

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF SLAVERY.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN, (NO. II.)

told us that we are to love his law when convenience and safety permit; he has told us that if we do not love it in pre-

presumption. We are there told that Hagar Sarah's lemane slave, had fled from her mistress, having probably undergone real cruelty, and was by an angel directed to "return to her mistress and submit herself under her hands." This holy Angel was the messenger of God. His command to the fu-

duct of this Holy being to Hagar, stands in glaring contrast with that of certain so-called christians, and christian min-

with that of certain so-called christians, and christian ministers, towards our runaway negroes.

We will not therefore lay too much stress upon the command of the angel to Hagar, we have a still stronger fact to urge. When Abraham was directed, in Genesis xvii, to circumcise himself, as a sign and a seal of the friendship and covenant between God and himself, he was also directed to circumcise all his male children. The parental relationship was made the ground of their inclusion in the same covenant. And God directed his slaves also, "born in the house, or hought with his money of any stranger," (verse 12) to be

or bought with his money of any stranger," (verse 12) to be circumcised along with him. The parental bond brought his children into the sacrament of circumcision, and the

his children into the sacrament of children into it. Here then we have the relationship of domestic slavery sanctioned, along with that innocent and blessed relation instituted in paradise, the parental, sanctioned by God's own direction, in the participation of the holiest sacrament of the ancient church. Must it not then be innocent? Would a hotel the best sacrament at the

cient church. Must it not then be innocent? Would a no-ly God thus baptize an unholy relation, by making it a title of admission to a religious ordinance? If you would have a feeble illustration of the absurdity of such a conclusion, consider what would be thought of a minister of the New Testament, in which our Saviour has forbidden a plurality of

wives, if that minister should descrate the matrimonial cere-monies of his church to the marriage of the felen in the act

of committing bigamy. If such a desecration would seem so shocking in a minister of religion, what would it have been in the sacred author of religion?

And here the favorite answer of the anti-slavery men fails

entirely, that Abraham lived in the dawn of religious light; that the revelation given him was only partial, and that while he possessed that rectitude of conscience which would

have made him relinquish all sinful relations, if he had been informed of their true character, he committed, in ignorant

imitation of the customs of the age, things which christians were afterwards taught to be sinful, as concubinage; and that these things, excusable in him, because of his involuntary ignorance, would be most wicked in us. There is justice in these views, but they have nothing on earth to do with this example.

from Harrisburg under date of 22d instant, which says-

ient church. Must it not then be innocent?

UBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

TERMS:
THE DAILY EXQUIRER:
THE DAILY EXQUIR

and a half cents.

The service of a greater length—except Lottery reportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery researd Auctioneers, who are charged 100 dollars. (paper included.)

THE SEMI-WEERLY—for fitnen lines, or less, first insertion cents are softeness. E SEMI-WEERL1—For minest times, or less, that macrobal for each continuance 50 cents, from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, nor references, to insure execution.

Obligaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are applied to the contraction.

as advertisements.
Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the the Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the and writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the end the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no urlished. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent us and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, insist, in such a case, upon the communications being certified of the Postmaster, irritten on the back of the letter.

SORMANCES.—The splendid performances of Tally Ho are wown throughout the country as scarcely to need recital—
Extraces which he ran when a colt, he won five, and only lost term consequence of being out of order. His great four mile for the Union Course in 1849, in which he proved victorious, pnounced by the New York Spirit of the Times, and proven by Register, "to be the best race ever run in America." His more were Free Trade and Bostona, two of the best nags then part. Four heats in all were run, and the time of the two first heat by half a second than was ever made by Boston or Fasher the same Course. Free Trade won the first heat in 7.33%; Ho the 2d in 7.43%; Bostona the 3d in 7.52, and Tally-Ho the \$195.

ght chesnut color. In form and make he exhibits great ad capacity both for endurance and speed. In the language

Education, will be resumed on Monany, total Symptomics and Surgical Anatomy, by CHA'S, BELL GIBSON, M. D. (Medicine and Pathology, by DAVID II, TUCKER, M. D. and Diseases of Women and Children, by JAMES H.

M. P.
ledica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.
and Pharmacy, by S. MAUPIN, M. D.
and Physiology, by CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.
se will continue from he middle of April to the middle
with an intermission during the month of August. The
motion that will be pursued will consist of a combination
and Examination. Two Lectures will be delivered each
led by a close examination upon the subject of the preless. Ample time will thus be allowed the student for
the relief of the relief of the preless of the pre s. Ample time will thus be allowed the student for or the study of the various clinical cases which will be war. But we must remember that the whole advantage of the various clinical cases which will be war. But we must remember that the whole advantage of the constitution will be war. But we must remember that the whole advantage of the constitution of the consti cal College and of the Richmond Alms-House.

WAY IN JAIL, AT MATHEWS COURT

arts, and hope our friends will call and examine, at the fitted up his new establishment in a style which result the fit is new establishment in a style which results for a few hours as we have recently seen. I fitted up with splendid carpets, rich velvet divans, statuetts, that window, with stained glass. Sc.—Enquirer.

Fratt x Co. were the first to introduce the Sky-Light systems that, and appear to be constantly inventing something observement of the art.—Times. exement of the art.—Times.

Section of this show-room is exquisite, whilst his Skyperb.—Whig. stablishment, we think, will give great satisfaction, a

sible pains has been taken, regardless of expense, to make Combination North Light, 30 feet in height, and of proper site breadth, as perfect as our long experience in Sky-Lights mat. WILLIAM A. PRATT, mia Sky-Light Daguerrean Gallery, No. 145 Main st., Richmond, under the Gothic Window

Maxey, Judith Maxey, Nancy Maxey, Sarah Maxey, and sy, heirs at law of John Maxey, ss., deceased, Defts, and having filed his bill, setting forth that he is the owner of an undivided tract of about 300 acres of Land, lying in Buckingham, on the waters of George's Creek; and that is, as here at law of the said John Maxey, ss deceased other thalf, and praying that the said land may be two parts by Commissioners, to be appointed by the at purpose; one moiety to be allotted to the planniff, and the defendants. And it appearing by an affidavit, filed in at the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; On a motion, it is ordered, that the said defendants, and any news, do appear within one month after due publication, and do what is necessary to protect their interest; and of this order he forthwith inserted in some public news if this order be forthwith inserted in some public news
the din the city of Richmond, for four weeks successive
at the front door of the Courthouse of this county, of
the next County Court. A Copy—Teste,
R. ELDRIDGE, C. B. C.

ANIA:-IN CHANCERY.—At a Circuit Court of Chancery accounts of Henrico, held at the State Court House in the standard, on Friday the 28th of March, 1831: Addied Heazley, Margaret Young Beazley and Thomas L. Headren of Thomas L. Beazley, dec'd., infants under the fully one years, who sue by Clement White, their guardian Orand, and the said Clement White the legally qualified

and demands against the estate of the said dec'd, which may appear to him to be suffior is directed to examine, state and settle, and repor Copy—Teste, P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

d, with the evidence necessary to enable me equired by said decree; and all creditors of said are hereby also notified to attend at the ad present their claims against said estate with the same. WM F DAVIS, Comm'r.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S

BERATED FAMILY MEDICINES, PREPARED BY HIMSELF AT HIS LABORATORY.

as summerized discussed for high repute, and can be relied upon
the discussed for which the discussed for the partial of high repute. hich they are recommended, as they medical practice for the last thirty

Rived Purifier, for the cure of Scrofula,

other hair preparations, and highly retear Dr. Physic. Price 50 cents and \$1.

Cvarious medicines, mentioned above, has been y tested and proven, and their specific effect in diseases to which they are appropriated, has cale of remedies for the afflicted, above all other Varias the second

case was continued till Saturday next.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1851.

One of the most sensible articles that we have read for London Times. In a small compass it contains a volume of pirates and plunderers will stand but a poor chance: truth and common sense. Had Great Britain practised on its valuable suggestions, she would have saved herself from the waste of oceans of blood and mountains of treasure, which has stained her good name, in her greedy grasp after foreign territory. The colonial system is one based on folly and weakness. It is a drain upon the parent country, and is a galling yoke upon the colonies, which cannot but writhe under the misgovernment of an authority thousands of miles off. Better would it be for Great Britain freely to surrender all her colonies-for by liberal commercial treatics she might attract the same trade, for which she now has to pay an enormous tribute, in the expenses of governing their distant inhabitants. This colonial system, as explained by the of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as administration as the contract of the cont inhabitants. This colonial system, as explained by the Times, opens another view into the causes which threaten a no distant crisis in her fortunes. With all the subjects for popular discontent, which stare them in the face, the people of England will not much longer submit to such oppressive taxation for the mere purpose of carving out "lucrative colonial appointments" for the favored butterflies of royal

[From the London Times, April 12.]
THE COLONIES.—Sir William Molesworth has shown
in a speech of remarkable clearness of arrangement and closeness of argument, that what is generally called a colonial question—a question between the Colonies and Downing street—a question between Imperial and local jurisdiction— is, in addition to all these a question, and a most important one, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the taxpayer. The weighty question which he propounds—and which the debate has been adjourned in order to answer—is, what is the equivalent received by the British taxpayer in exchange for sixteen hundred thousand pounds a year expended in the maintenance of troops in those colonies which

are neither the receptacles of convicts nor occupied as mili-Our system of taxation is by universal admission rife with injustice, intemperance, ignorance, and filth, and we justify these untoward consequences by the plea of financial necessity-the necessity of making both ends meet. What, then we ask is the equivalent for the sixteen hundred thousand pounds a year expended in troops for the non-convict and non-military colonies? What we give we know:—the clerk, the surplus of his scanty income, the difference possibly to the surplus of his scanty income, the difference possibly to him, between affluence and poverty; the poor washerwoman, spirit of the Times, "His propelling powers are prodictions, basthat in his appearance which induces even a casual observable that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced that he can run all day. "Induced that he can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induced the can run all day." Induced the can run all day. "Induc ing no longer simed at, she has nothing to gain by compell-ing her colonies to remain members of an empire from which they wish to withdraw. Never again we trust and believe will one drop of English blood be shed in the attempt to coerce our foreign dependencies. If, therefore, any of our colonies wish to leave us, we guin nothing by seeking to perpetuate the connexion by force of arms. We have no wish to diminish our colonial empire, or to separate from the side of England those rising communities in whom she ought to find her warmest friends in peace and her surest allies in

> o be taxed in order to retain by violence a possession which to be taxed in order to retain by violence a possession which brings us neither honor nor profit. But we venture to say, that bad as the government of our dependencies has been, it has not yet gone to the point of slienating the colonies from their allegiance to the Brilish Crown. We venture to assert that there is not a single colony which would not look upon separation from Great Britain as a great and irretrievable misfortune. The under Secretary for the Colonies libels his own office, when he represents it as having exercised such a disintegrating force represents it as having exercised such a disintegrating force upon the fabric of the empire, that nothing but external pressure can hold it together. Much has been done to irribreasure can infinitely describe the control of the he represents them as amounting to alienation. It is not the abandonment of the empire, but the surrender of patronage, which would be the result of withdrawing the troops; and which would be the teach of which a wind and the topy, and the taxpayers of England ought to know that the only equivalent which they receive for their sixteen hundred thousand a year, is the perpetuation, through lucrative colonial appointments, of a system of Parliamentary management tatal to any efficient reduction of expenditure, and conse-

uently of taxation. AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

We are indebted to the author, P. A. Browne, Esq., for an nteresting and learned pamphlet, enforcing a proposal to esablish and maintain one uniform system of weights, meastres and coins among all civilized and commercial nations. He contends that many of the numerous inconveniences tercourse, might easily be remedied, by adopting and preserving throughout the civilized and commercial world one uniform system of weights, measures and coins. To that end

he makes the following recommendation: Sizes are determined in three ways: 1st, by mere length, Sizes are determined in three ways: 1st, by mere length, that is to say, by one dimension only; 2d, by surface, which is length multiplied by breadth,—having two dimensions;—and 3d, solidity and capacity, which has length, breadth, and height or depth, and which consequently has three dimensions. The last being generally denominated "cubic measures," (from Kubas, a solid body consisting of 6 equal sides,) is dependent with capacity measurement when the first and second; and in smuch for its measurement upon the first and second; and, lnasmuch as from solidity arises weight,—and it is by weight that the value of all coins, of equal purity, must be determined—it follows, that in order to form and sustain an uniform system of weights, measures and coins, what is wanting is, to fix

and adjust this important preliminary to fair and honora-ble trade and social intercourse between their citizens and subjects.

Let this grand committee, after mature deliberation, fix

upon one certain standard measure of length, to be thereaf-ter adopted and used in all countries. Let this standard measure of length be the criterion of the extent of all capa-cities, and (subject to variations in metallic purity, and the fluctuations of exchange,) the index of the vaue of all colns. In this age of light and knowledge, when religion, charity and tolerance are every where encouraged,—when the benign principles of liberty and equality of rights are flowing over the four quarters of the globe,—when commerce, regulated by the sound maxims of honesty, is extending from pole to pole,—when social intercourse between man and man, and between nation and nation, is gradually taking place of war, investion and conversed—when by the punits purely of streams. invasion and conquest,—when by the magic power of steam, time and distance are sonihilated, and people of unknown tongues are suddenly and unexpectedly brought face to face,—when the inhabitants of remote places are whispering their thoughts to each other with the speed of lightning,—the improvements here suggested, and they alone, seem wanting to unite all mankind in one nation, -one people, -one happy fa-mily. "Esto." "Esto perpetua."

THROUGH THE TUNNEL!

The reader will be gratified to learn that an opening was effected through the Tunnel, near town, on Tuesday evening last. The aperture of course is still small, but sufficient to give a free circulation of air, which will add much to the com-

the progress of the work. the progress of the work.

The sturdy sons of Erin, we understand, gave vent to the wildest expressions of joy at this happy event; and if they became a little exhilarated from the very natural inhalation, or imbibation, or whatever you may call it, of the spirit of enthusiasm, would'nt you hold them somewhat excusations. ble, reader? Whether you will or not, they have had their

fun and frolic. We take the occasion to renew the invitation to the gal lant head of the Enquirer, to honor us with his presence at the half promised festival at the Tunnel on the 4th of July. It is expected that the last great blast will take place there on that day, and we have no doubt it will be a regular old fushioned "blow out," though we shall take care to see that

[We return our sincere thanks to our courteens contempo-them by the Royal Commission, is larger than they want, rary. Should the Convention adjourn prior to the 4th of they have very properly given up what they did not require. [We return our sincere thanks to our courteons contempo-July (a contingency rather improbable, at this writing!) we would be most happy to revisit the tunnel-especially as the Editor guarantees us against a "blow up."-[Enquirer.

We regret that we could not accept Messrs. Rankin & Whitlock's polite invitation to visit, on Saturday afternoon, the Pennsylvania, Capt. Baymore, the new steamer, the second in the flourishing line between Richmond and Philadelphia. She is now here on her first trip, and is said to be

charged with grand larceny; Young for Commonwealth, under of the University of Pennsylvania, and an the Philadelphia Medical Society. Hiediploma in frequent consultation with since: Doctors occ., Gibson, James and Hare, the great Chemist, sustble lamply medicine.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1851.

The Whig organs at Washington publish on Saturday the following proclamation. It looks as if there is something in the rumored invasion of Cuba. The Republic, which seems to be posted in the secrets of Spain, says : "Cuba is prepared to repel aggression. The Government of the United States many a day is the following on the colonial system from the olation. We apprehend that, between the two Governments, is determined to preserve our neutrality, and to punish its vi-

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at process and wherea it is believed that which this country is at pence; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by for-eigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falschood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate. Into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make

ventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the con-demantion of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory defination of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own. Our statutes declare "that, if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominious of any foreign prince or States are always. dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years." Now, Therefore, I have issued this, my Ploclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penulties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Govern ment, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their iilegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citi-zens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and analysis of the country that and analysis of the country that and analysis of the country that and analysis of the country the country the country that and analysis of the country the country the country that and analysis of the country the country that and analysis of the country that are consistent that the country that are consistent that the country that the coun rest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United State. MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President : W. S. DEBBICK, Acting Secretary of State.

At the celebration of the St. George's Society in New York, last week, Sir Henry Bulwer made one of his eloquent speeches, at which he is so ready. While loyal to his own John Bull, that "downright man of fact," he expressed some a Included a second of the sound of the second of the sons by the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. VA.

So low that she can only retain the allegiance of her sons by the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. VA.

So low that she can only retain the allegiance of her sons by the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. VA.

So low that she can only retain the allegiance of her sons by the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. When England desired foreign territories either for the purpose of imposing direct tribute on their people or indirect indicating the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. When England desired foreign territories either for the purpose of imposing direct tribute on their people or indirect indicating the same apparatus of brute force as that which binds Polant of RICHMOND. When England desired foreign territories either for the forgery of the despatch published in the Boston "Ceit," and proposed the health of Washington Irving. The sketcher of English society, who has ever written the English language." lish language."

As evidence of the wonders of steam in overcoming the 3,000 miles which separate the two countries, we have the lish mutton, presented by Capt. Judkins, a round of beef, also brought over by the Asia, a saddle of South Down mutton, brought out by the Pacific, an English turbot, by the Asia,

by the aldermen have therefore yet to be answered.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY TO THE BOSTON COUNCIL-A Boston, Apail 25, 1851.
The reply of the Hon. Daniel Wester to the invitation of the Common Council to meet the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, was read before the Council last evening. It is

MARSHFIELS, APRIL 17, 1851.

To Francis Brinley, Esq.,
President of the Common Council of Boston.

Dear Sir—I received your communication transmitting copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 17th inst., by the unanimous vote of the body over which you pregide. I should be incapable of all just emotion if I delayed a moment to express my grateful thanks for a proceeding so friendly and so honorable towards myself.

I wish my stay in this vicinity could be such as to a find. I wish my stay in this vicinity could be such as to afford me an opportunity of calling individually upon you and all

the members, and paying to each my personal regards.— There are, I know, members of the council who entertain political opinions different from my own, and this makes me not only of this kindness and courtesy, but also of the man liness and independence which characterizes their votes.

I shall not have the pleasure, during my present visit, or meeting the citizens of Beston. What I have done during lations of peace, friendly intercourse, commerce and business among all the States, has not been done in a corner, and I shall not go into a corner to perform what may remain to be done. Nor shall I enter Fancuil Hall until its gates shall be thrown open wide, not with impetuous recoil, grating harsh thunder, but with the harmonious sound of golden hinges, moving to let in freely, and to overflowing, you and our fellow-citizens, and all men of all parties who are true to the Union, as well as to liberty—men who can look around on the faces of the Patriots which adorn the walls of the sacred temple, draw in with their deepest inspiration, and with their deepest inspiration, and stand upright and erect upon its pavements, in mind and heart elate in the conscious-

upon an accurate etandard of linear measurement.

What I propose, then, is: that the government of every nation represented at the World's Fair, shall be requested to appoint a competent agent, all of whom to meet at some convenient time and central place, then and there to discuss it that hour comes, I shall meet the citizens of Boston, and the convenient time and central place, then and there to discuss til that hour comes. I shull meet the citizens of Boston, and my voice shall be heard once more in the cradle of American

liberty. Till then, ugain thanking you and the members of the council, I bid you and them farewell. DANIEL WEBSTER

THE WORLD'S FAIR-THE CRYSTAL PALACE. A London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes

The most wonderful thing I have seen to-day, is the Liverpool gift to the Exposition—a model of that city, containing, in shape and correctly reduced proportions, not only every house, church, public building, dock and ship-yard, but every house, church, public ounding, dock and ship-yard, but innumerable carts, wagons, horses, donkies, men, women and children, in most admirable workmanship. The cost is said to be over £1,200. A poor woman, a self-taught artist, decrepit from the effects of a fall into a pit of one of the Cornwall mines, whose livelihood, it seems, has been obtained for many years by preparing tasteful work for the shops, ed for thany years by presenting tasters work for the shops, presented yeaterday several specimens of shell-work in flowers and wreaths, surpassing in beauty all that I ever conceived. These flowers are placed upon a table composed of 7,000 pieces of wood, embracing pieces from the oak of Glasgow Cathedral, the foundation of old Stockwell bridge, Queen Mary's boxwood, Alloway Kirk pulpit, Highland Mary's thorn, Willie's Mill, the wreck of the Royal George, London bridge and the old Bell Tree of Roseneath. In addition to these are a large number of native and foreign woods. The top of the tuble is four feet nine inches, by four Queen surrounded on the covers by the arms of the three

kingdoms, with the arms of the cities of London and Glasgow interspersed. Of the same style also is a chiffonniere consisting of 5,000 pieces of wood, and a tea caddy of 1,500. On the back of the latter are chased in the veneer the likenesses of her Majesty and the royal consort. L. L. E. A London correspondent of the New York Evening Post

furnishes the following additional items : It is remarked by the Times that from the despotic rule of It is remarked by the Times that from the despotic rule of the Autocrat of Russia to the republican industry of the United States, the visitor makes but one step. "Our cousins have had their geographical position reversed in the Crystal Palace, and occupy the extreme east, instead of the "far west." But still their fortunes in part attend them, and they find themselves "located" in a territory larger than they can occupy. "Annexation," however, is not their passion in Hyde Park, and finding that the space assigned to them by the Royal Commission is larger than they want. The consequence is, that some of our native exhibitors will emigrate to their end of the building, and whon the opening takes place, visitors will find distinct traces of that movement which is continually augmenting the resources of the western world from the superabundant population of the mother country." "The show of 'Yankee notions' will be mother country." "The show of 'Yankee notions' will be examined with great interest by the public, and we trust not without a kindly feeling towards the exhibitors and towards the struggling industry of a great and young community sprung from our loins."

In the grand centre aisle of the building there are several

a fine vessel.

CIRCUIT COURT OF LAW.

APRIL 26th.—John Richards was this day set to the bar, charged with grand larceny; Young for Commonwealth, Byrd for defence. The jury brought in a verdict about 3

Cycloste of a the building there are several magnificent works of art, which already attract much attention. The most prominent of these is a splendid statue, in bronze, of a horse attacked by a tiger, who is fastening his tech and claws upon the neck and shoulders of the horse, while a mounted Amazon is represented as in the act of hurling a spear at the tiger. The whole work is an extraordinary composition, and shows the wonderful ground of the archive.

tist, who is a Prussian.

Bavaria has contributed an immense bronze lion, a faith-E PORTO RICO SUGAR.—20 hhds. receiving DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

E PORTOR, E PORTOR, ALLEN & CO.

E PORTOR, ALLEN & CO.

E PORTOR, E PORTOR,

Another work, as yet unfinished, is Godfrey of Bouillon, the great crusader, mounted on a gigantic charger. Some French artists are busily occupied in completing a fine group of St. Michael and Satan. Several small statues by foreign artists arond in the control in the control of the contro urtists, stand in the centre aisle, but they are covered with cloth, or protected by boards, to prevent any injury from the numerous working, who are constantly passing and re-passing with long boards or poles for scalloiding. X. Y. Z.

The following is from the Fincastle (Botetourt) Democrat of Friday, April 13:

of Friday, April 13:

THE CONVENTION.—The country will be gratified to learn that this is the day fixed for bringing to a close the long continued debate upon the basis question. The final vote, we suppose, will be at once taken upon this important question. To be candid, we have had but little hope, from the commencement, that the West would be able to obtain any thing like justice at the hands of the Convention. A compromise is the most that we have ever anticipated, and even that we lear is doubtful. Taking this view of the case the question naturally presents itself, what is the West to do? We learn that in the event of the mixed basis being again forced upon us, it is the intention of a large portion of the Western members, at once to leave the Convention and return home. We would, however, advise against such a course as this. The people have sent their delegates to Richmond to make them a Constitution—this they should do before their return. If it is more objectionable than the present, they will not fail to reject it. sent, they will not fail to reject it.

New York, April 23, 1851.

Gentlemen: To day I take water for Liverpool. How glad
I am it is a bright day and calm. I wish it was Norfolk, that with the heart of a true Virginian, I wish it was ivorious, that with the heart of a true Virginian, I might throw up my cap and bid good-bye to my own State, whilst the steamer should drive off from the Capes into the boundless ocean. But I feel the dependance and chains, that compel me to come here to find a suitable conveyance to any foreign port; my own State being antically destinate of all means of convey. own State being entirely destitute of all means of conveyance of a satisfactory character. With this unworthy fact before me, I know another more distasteful, and that is, that to create this disparity, my own State has, since the year 1790, paid, in money, to produce this state of things, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Indeed, so completely dependant and worthless has my own State become, that if you suggest a line of policy to correct this state of affairs, and to build up your own State in greatness and power, you are denounced as full of treason and heresy. A direct trade will cheapen every thing that the people consume: it will not cheapen every thing that the people consume; it will advance every thing they produce; it will strengthen every in-terest worthy of patronage; besides disseminating knowledge and wealth in every direction over the State. The worth of foreign commerce is incalculable to agriculture, to manufac-tures, and to education. Open up, by any means, a foreign direct trade at Norfolk, of five millions of dollars even, and one hundred thousand persons would take the place of ten thousand, at Norfolk; besides forcing all of James River into mill-wheels, and forcing power for machine shops and forges at Richmond. This end, I think worthy of all attention.—You will see it stated, in yesterday's Day Book, that the New York merchants are sound upon slavery. This may be so; but I think I have evidence of a different faith. They may be sounder than they are elsewhere; but I put into the hands of the Union Safety Committee, a petition to the Legislature of the State of New York, for the repeal of all statutes conflicting with the fugitive slave law; to be signed here and sent to Albany. But I did not get them to act in such form as to satisfy me of their zeal in this matter. One good evidence I see—viz: they are all quitting the Whig party, because of its abolition notions, and joining the Democratic party, which they regard sounder. Still, my impressions are, that all are alike aroused to action by the fear of losing their trade with the South. Press the notions of the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia. Call upon every county and town to take similar action, and we may yet see county and town to take similar action, and we may yet se eace and concord restored to our distracted country. But fail to act in that form, and we shall test the capacities and powers of the two sections of the country, by the force o means. I am glad, however, to see, that some evidences are given of a disposition to thrust aside the fanatics here. They are forced off into the country, where they may cool a little. It would be better, I think, for the country at large, if Seen and and John Van Buren could, with Greeley and Mann, be put under the earth. One hundred years hence, they would be made as needly as they are now, but let them true as the be quite as useful as they are now, but let them run; as the negroes say of a frightened horse, "he will stop when he

ise to defend dominions so wast and so scattered against the world. The burden on the British taxpayer in the event of war will be exactly proportioned to the extent of our empire, and for that burden he receives no other equivalent than the honor of extended dominion. The profit we have long ago resigned, and if this dominion be merely kept together by rute force, the honor is turned into disgrace. If, therefore, a colory wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only wish to part from us, we have a perfect right to refuse only the proportion for the Board of Aldermen, inviting have chosen to acknowledge your obligations to your alma of the burden of the Board of Aldermen, inviting have chosen to acknowledge your obligations to your alma of the burden of the sevent of the sev sen to acknowledge your obligations to your alma When you and myself are dead and our children to have finely executed. But, oh, I forgot; we are both bachelors, and this thing about our children ain't exactly grammar; but I don't reckon it makes any odds, as we are both wanting wives, I believe. By the way, I should be much happier if I had some body whom I could name wife, and hear her sweet voice calling me husband, along this trackless ocean on which I am going so soon; but above all of these personal and sea-faring comforts, when a world shall be seen at a single point, (a world in art, in persons and things) to point to this object and that of interest, and to hear the shrewd remarks of a gifted woman, would be truly a blissful addition to my pligrimage; but God and the ladies have thought otherwise, and what they go for, a man ought not to

goa gainst.

You have recently stated that the abolition party of the North was the Whig party—the Democratic party is the party most friendly to the South. This is the truth, in New York. We know, in Virginia and the South the only division is as between those candidates most hostile to Southern rights who are Whigs, and those most tenacious of those rights who are Democrats In other words, the only contest and only division in Virginia, is as between the

Northern party and the Southern party.

I trust to see, when I return home, a fairer sky and a better state of things. Yesterday I received a letter from James Buchanan, of a private character, which I shall show you when I get back. It has been my fortune to see many eloquent letters from various persons of eminence. I received from Maria Edgeworth, a few years before her death, one of from Maria Eugeworth, a new years before her death, one of the most eloquent notes ever penned by a human being; but I decide in all my correspondence to award to Jas. Buchanan of Pennsylvania the palm in this respect. It was said of Jef-ferson that ho wrote the best letter and always perfected every thing he ever wrote to faultlessness; but I do not now recollect a single letter of Mr. Jefferson's equal to this of Mr. Buchanan's, with the exception of his pute to his ne Mr. Buchanan's, with the exception of his note to his ne phew Thos. J. Randolph whilst at school. But I have now to go to the Africa, the steamer which separates me from my Union. It is a rotten point I quit her at, but it is my country still, with all its faults; and until we are separated, which I hope may never come, I shall still take pride and satisfac-tion in knowing I am a citizen of the United States of America—named a Virginian, however, before I am called an American. Yours, D. H. L.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. UNIVERSITY, APRIL 23.

Feathers show the course of the wind; and the sparks and soot and other light articles of the press (the lighter the bet-bet,) may often answer the same purpose. The increased fire and smoke of the Whig would have told, without a formre and smoke of the ring would have told, without a for-mal annunciation, that there was a new hand at the bellows. Do they not indicate, think you, a pretty strong breeze from the regions of Federalism? The battered hulk of Democrathe regions of Federalism? The battered hulk of Democra-cy, almost water-logged by the shots of her old enemy, who now fights under the equivocal colors of Whiggery, and be-reft of a great part of her crew by desertion and expulsion, has been vigorously assailed; when the storm shall attain its height, it is to be feared she must be utterly submerged in grgile rasto! The spirit of Jefferson, her ever faithful pilot, is pointed at by the finger of scorn; and the fires lit up by him in the watch-tower of liberty first be dimmed by the smoke of detraction, and then derisively likened to the matches of Lucifer. Nothing could perhaps more certainly matches of Lucifer. Nothing could perhaps more certainly evince the dread of Democracy in the new Editor of the Whig than an article t which has just reached us here. Arrows of ridicule, some from his own quiver and some from that of his comrade Prentice, the sharp-shooter, have been sent against our alma-mater and her sons. She is chided on the one hand for permitting, and her students derided on the other for forming, political associations and debating societies. "A wise story" is narrated of Alexander Hamilton, so wise that we are told it must be authentic, to prove that "the great wise story is narrated of Alexander Hainiton, so wise that we are told it must be authentic, to prove that "the great secretary" would have thought ill of any man's understanding principles who was a Democrat at twenty-five. This was

secretary" would have thought ill of any man's understanding principles who was a Democrat attwenty-five. This was natural enough in Alexander Hamilton, the very personification of Federalism.

Our modern Whig goes a little further. After quoting Prentice's opinions of the folly of periniting students "to mingle in political discussions," he declares in favor of a different theory. He is willing, he says, that boys should talk politics. For if not, he asks "what is to become of Cato and Brutus, and all that people talk about who are just reading in Plutarch, how fine a thing it is to be a patriot?" He is willing that they "should take a touch afterwards at the Amphyctionic council and the Virginia resolutions of '93"—Amphyctionic council and the Virginia resol talk Hampden and Sidney? As we may read Plutarch, inight we dip occasionally into Locke? Doubtless, we should eschew the doctrines of Jefferson and Madison, especially the Virginia resolutions of '95. But may we not study Hobbes, and Blackwood, and Filmer, the Louisville Journal and the Richmond Whig? By the way, would it not be more manly in the editors of these journals, who think so highly of Hamilton and so very contemptuously of Jefferson, to take down the ambiguous flag of Whiggery, and hoist at once the old banner of Federalism?

A STUDENT.

'Japperson—"The highest locofoco authority."—[Richmond Whig. Politics at School."—[Whig of the 19th inst.

A correspondent of the London Athenseum, writing from Egypt, states that the destruction of the ancient Temples and Pyramids is rapidly going on. He says—

The Northern Pyramid of Dashour is now in progress of being converted into a stone quarry, in order to build some new palace or villa in the neighborhood; the tombs of Sakkara are used for the same purpose; the mounds of Abydus are ransacked for building materials; the Temple of Erment is going for the same purpose; and two temples have, within the last six years, been knocked down, and the materials removed from near Sheikh Fadi, entirely without the knowledge of travellers, to whom indeed, they have remained utin the last six years, been knocked down, and the materials removed from near Sheikh Fadi, entirely without the knowledge of travellers, to whom indeed, they have remained utage of travellers, to whom until now that they no longer exist. I went to Skhmim to look at the great block of stone copied by Wilkinson, and supposed to be restored to Letronne.—I found that the first line was entirely gone. They are breaking up the block to make lime.

The morning train for Baltimore city. Immediately after hearing, the under the act of Congress, and the fugitive ordered home. The morning train for Baltimore city. Immediately after hearing, with us.

The second day of our journey the big fellow died from the the such of the such that use of the such of the such that the first line was entirely gone. They are breaking up the block to make lime.

NUMBER 104.

For the Enquirer.

Petersburg. April 24, 1850.

True definition or parallel between modern Whitgery and Democracy, illustrated in a Dialogue between A. and B.

A. What is a Democrat?

B. He is one of the sovereign people, under a Democracy whose political corner-stone and guarantee of rights is the Constitution.

We will appeal then, to the Bible, to learn what is the moral character of domestic slavery. But let us make this appeal with candor and reverence; with a sincere desire to see and own the right, whether it will be pleasant or unpleasant to our inclinations. Far from us be the guilt of attempting to wrest the word of truth into the support of a foregone conclusion, which our own consciences suspect of wreng, and thus prostituting the sacredness of inspiration to the support of falsehood and political injustice. If we were guilty of such an abuse of the Bible, we should deserve the worst misfortunes which the jealousy and fanaticism of our abuses have ever invoked upon us. Constitution.

A. What is a Democracy?

B. It is a Republican form of government, instituted by the people, wherein all members of the community are confederated under one constitution and laws, enacted in conformity thereto—for example, the United States, which is aptly designated a Constitutional Democratic Republic.

A. Are not the Democracy a party?

B. By no means; nor can they ever be. They are the whole people, incorporated under the constitution and laws of the country: consequently, if we elect only pure Democrats, it would ensure prosperity and perpetuity to our Republican

of such an abuse of the Bible, we should deserve the worst misfortunes which the jealousy and fanaticism of our abuses have ever invoked upon us.

Let it be well understood, from the beginning, that we are not inquiring into the moral character of that thing, which abolitionists paint, as domestic slavery; a something, which abolitionists paint, as domestic slavery; as many and inquiring into the moral character of that thing, which abolitionists paint, as domestic slavery; as many and inquiring into the moral character of the thing are not domestic slavery, but the groans of oppresed innocence and the clang of unrighteous stripes, a something which tramples upon man's rights to solve his Creator, and to save his soul. We begin by asserting that these things are not domestic slavery, but the abuses of it. We do not dispute that they are wrong. Nor do we dispute that some of these abuses too often attend domestic slavery. The parental authority is often abused of mestic slavery. The parental authority is often abused of with injustice and abuse. We must urge again the trie but just remark, that there is no logic nor justice in arguing against a thing from its abuses: unless, it can be proved that those abuses are necessary and certain consequences of the thing. Domestic slavery, then, consists simply of holding a fellow man bound to labor, irrespective of his consent, and for an unlimited time. It is just this and nothing more.—It does not imply the right of the master to disregard the conjugal relation, or to compel him to be ignorant of, or to break; the laws of his God. All these, we assert, are not slavery itself, not essential parts of the institution, and the human nature of his servant. And these abuses are not necessary and certain consequences of the institution. And these abuses are not necessary and certain to the people or Democracy, who are, by nature and principle to the simple, but all-sufficient fact, that thousands of masters have actually held slaves, and yet perpetuated none of these abuses ar

A. What are the politics of Petersburg?

B. Petersburg has ever been renowned as the hot-bed of Republicanism or Jeffersonian democracy. In the last election she vindicated her political celebrity; it is to be hoped that it may not again be tarnished by misrepresentation, from the supineness of her Democracy. have actually held slaves, and yet perpetrated none of these abuses. The fact, that the thing does exist, in a multitude of cases, without any of these abuses, proves that they are not necessary attendants of it. We are done, then, with all

PLANK ROADS.

The money article in the April number of Hunt's Magazine has the following upon Plank Roads:

the declamations of anti-slavery men, against brutifying human beings, hiding the light of life from their souls, and tearing husbands and wives apart, "whom God hath joined together," as though their union were only that of beasts.—We no more defend these things, than the abolitionists. We have, in this discussion, nothing more to do with them, ex-cept to express, once for all, our strong abhorrence of all such unlawful abuse of a lawful institution. The amount of money expended in New York State in the last four years, for plank and rail roads, is nearly forty millions, and the effect has been greatly to increase capital.—

cept to express, once for all, our strong abhorrence of all such unlawful abuse of a lawful institution.

Let us also understand well, what is the moral character which, I assert, the Bible assigns to slavery. I do not assert that it is a thing in itself evil but yet attended with such circumstances. In the case of many merciful and humane masters, who have found themselves by inheritance involuntary slaveholders, that they are personally excusable or even justifiable for continuing it at present, in view of the difficulties of a change. This is the view of many moderate and kind anti-slavery men of the North. I assert that slavery is a relation which may be expressly lawful and rightin itself consistent with the eternal principles of right and wrong. I believe that it is not in the class of those things which are, in their essential nature, sins, such as lying, adultery or profanity. To express this intrinsic sinfulness, ethical writers have often used the latin phrase, set apart by usage to the express no proposition: According to the Scriptures, domestic slavery is not, never use, and never will be, malum per extended with such the strong and not merely excusable or even which may be absolutely innecent and not merely excusable to the word when it is stated that on the Salim Road a two house them much procedure. It appears that the first plank roads are a new feature. It appears that the first plank roads in Canada was laid down in 1826, and in New York in 1837, but it is only within the last four years that they have been much proceded. There now exists, of plank roads in operation, as follows:

Canada, 442 \$1,750 \$773,500 \$773

every where obligatory, or even proper, but it is a relation team will travel with it eight hours per day, four miles an which may be absolutely innocent and not morely excusable hour, day after day. A farmer in a heavy country, stated because of circumstances. because of circumstances.

If I did not believe that the bible taught this, I must, in consistency, be a thorough abolitionist. I cannot see how men can say in one breath, that slavery is a malum per se and in the next, that a conscientious man may lawfully continue it for the present, because of the difficulties of enancipation. My conscience and my bible teach me that, if an act is terong, in its own essential nature, sin, I am to cease it at once. I have no right to look at the supposed evil consequences or difficulties of the reformation. God has not told us that we are to love his law when convenience and

ference to convenience, profit, and life itself, we cannot be his disciples. Consequences belong to God, duty belongs to took fire and was scuttled and sunk at Gibraltar, some seven us. What would be thought of the man, who should plead years since. She has since remained a troublesome and danthat he ought not to cease living in an adulterous connexion, gerous obstruction in the harbor, although much time and because a change would be dangerous and inconvenient?— money have been spent in attempts to raise her. Recently, would not you answer, "unless you cease that connexion however, responsible parties in Boston have contracted to at every risk, you are an inimoral man?" So, in answer to remove her for \$50,000—our Government paying this, out of courtesy to a friendly power. In accomplishing their task, the contractors rely upon the power of Bishop's Patent Boom Derrick. This machine has, within the last year, been employed with great success in raising wrecks, and in other heavy work, in and about the harbor of New York. It is bring on master and slave, if I believed that slavery were, in its own abstract nature, malum per se, I should be compelled to answer in the words of the well known maxim: Fiat jus-

to answer in the words of the well known maxim: Field justitia, ruat cælum!

When we turn to the Scriptures, we find very early traces of domestic slavery. Genesis xiv. 14, tells us that Abraham led forth three hundred and eighteen of his trained servants, born in his own house, to rescue his relative, Lot, from captivity. He was therefore a great slaveholder. He continued to be such all his life, and bequeathed his slaves to his son Issae. Consult Genesis xvi. 3—xx. 14—xxiv. 35—xxvi. 14. We will not argue from the life-long practice of this holy man, "the friend of God," the propriety of slavery; because we all know that good men err. The example of a Bible saint is not a law to us, unless the divine approbation of this example is implied; for we know that the faults of, good men are recorded in Holy Writ for our warning, as well as their virtues, for our imitation, And we freely grant to the abolitionist, that this same Abraham was guilty of telling a falsehood to Abimeleck, king of Gerar, (Genesis xx. 2;) and example which we are by no means to imitate. Yet this much we may justly plead, that the continued holding of slaves by ag good a man, throughout the life, without a him of divine disapprobation—slaves, the bestowal of whom is mentioned (chap. xxiv. 35) as a mark of God's favor—raises at least a presumption for the lawfulness of the relation.

But in Genesis xvi. 9, we have something more than a presumption. We are there told that Hagar Sarah's female slave indefied from place to place upon a hull of our place to place to place to place upon a hull of sufficient buoyant, in and about the harbor of New york, in and about the harbor of New york, in and about the harbor of New york, in and about the harbor of leave upon a hull of sufficient beavants, blove for life from one superseded the use of all other power for lifting heavy weights. Beliers of the use of ultrace for lifting heavy weights. Beliers of the use of all other power transferred from one basket to another.

We will not argue from the life-lon resumption. We are there told that Hagar Sarah's female operation on that river .- [New York Express.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] The allegation of some friend of the late Secretary of

Angel was the messenger of God. His command to the fugitive slave was God's own command. Here then we have God commanding one of his creatures to return into this (sinful?) relation of domestic slavery. Is this consistent with the Scriptural ideas of God's unchanging and perfect rectitude? It may be urged as an offset, that He also commanded his followers, "when they were smitten on the one check, to turn the other also, and if a man would take away their coat, let him have their cloak also." But still, the confidence of the thim have their cloak also." But still, the confidence of the thim have their cloak also." But still, the confidence of the time have their cloak also. But still, the confidence of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, elided of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, elided of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Sulven, that the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the Nicaraguan treaty made by him with Sir H. Bulwer, has been violated by Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the Nicaraguan treaty made by him Great Britain, (einful?) relation of some friend of the N

nate," is on a par with the presenced "Intercepted letter from the British Ambassador.

We have a key to Mr. Clayton's policy in regard to foreign affairs. A bellicose spirit was deemed by him as a mere road to popularity. Again, as he and his associates in the late administration were hostile to the Compromise-measures, they are, of course, in hostility to the present administration, and will take all means for disparaging the measures and policy of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webater. General Scott was first brought forward at the Delaware dinner, under the ausnices of the avowed opponents of the Comproder the auspices of the avowed opponents of the Compro-mise measures, and of Mr. Webster as their prominent adresentations that will be thrown out on the subject of the nanagement of our foreign affairs, by the present Secretary

Colonel James Collyer, late Collector of the Port of San Francisco, is now here. There were displayed at the City Hotel, to-day, some splendid memorials of the Colonel's popularity in San Francisco:—to wit, a golden goblet and golden salver, the latter presented by the officers of the Customs, and the former by the merchants of San Francisco, in token of their esteem and regard for Colonel Collyer. Both articles were wrought in San Francisco and in the most beautiful manner. They weigh sixty ounces and cost \$3,000.

HOW THEY GET FLEPHANTS.—Barnum, as the newspaper world knows, is about to establish a kind of perpatetic or locomotive museum, including a menagerie of wild animals, and an immense collection of wax figures.—But what would a menagerie be without half a dozen elephants, considering that what most people go to see, in a caravan, is the elephant? He, therefore, sent Mr. S. B. June, of Westchester county, in this State, to Asia, in order to look up a good assortment of these desirable animals. The following letter gives the result of the enterprise:—[N. Y.

informed of their true character, he committed, in ignorant initiation of the customs of the age, things which christians were afterwards taught to be sinful, as concubinage, and that these things, excusable in him, because of his involuntary ignorance, would be most wicked in us. There is justice in these property in the state of the customs of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumcision of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumcision of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the slaves raze God's act, and not plet for the circumciston of the other Sacrament of the lawfulness of slaver, by assorting that the slaves of the Hebrews were only hired. This sacriton is only good to display the ignorance of those who make it. A truly learned and honest anti-slavery man, such as the venerable Moses Stuart, would blush to employ it.— as the venerable Moses Stuart, would blush to employ it.— as the venerable Moses Stuart, would blush to employ it.— as the venerable Moses Stuart, and was never used interchangeably with the former. In Exodus xii, 44 and 45, at the place of the slaves of the other Sacrament of the art the account of the origin of the other Sacrament of the art the account of the origin of the other Sacrament of the art the account of the origin of the other Sacrament of the art the account of the origin of the other Sacrament of the slaves, and equally strong. We see this relation made of slaves, and equally strong. We see this relation made of reasoning need not be repeated.

Your affectionate of the advances of the slaves of and of the presence of mind displayed by Georgia Nutter, several of the natives would have been deed to the presence of mind displayed by Georgia Nutter, several of the nativ

difficulty, but one fine bull, much larger than either Columbus or Bolivar, gave us an infinite amount of trouble. Indeed, if it had not been for the presence of mind displayed by Georgia Nutter, several of the natives would have been killed in their endeavors to lash him. He had them completely in his power, when two or three rifle balls from the opposite quarter served to distract his attention for a moment, during which time he was newly and more securely lashed, so as to be incupable of doing further mischief. It was several days, however, before he was sufficiently subdued to be loosed with safety. The result of this expedition was fifteen as fine elephants as I wish to see. Dividing our forfifteen as fine elephants as I wish to see. Dividing our for-ces, I sent Nutter further north in search of a few more of the same sert, and I, with the natives that remained with me, set out for Columbo and Pt. Galle, taking our prizes

from Harrisburg under date of 22d instant, which says—
The alleged fugitives were arrested in Columbia, yesterday, by Constable Soider, on a warrant, brought to Harris burg early this morning, and immediately arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Mr. M'Allister, who at once proceeded to the examination. By the evidence, Daniel Franklin was proved to be the slave for life of Dr. R. Franklin, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and Ally Franklin, the wife of Daniel, and their child, Caroline, about three years of age, were proved to be the slaves for life, of Barbara Wailes, of Baltimore city. Immediately after hearing, the usual certificate was made out, under the act of Congress, and the fugitive ordered home. The morning train for Balti-

Colonel James Collyer, late Collector of the Port of San